



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

KALES, ALBERT M. *Unpopular Government in the United States*. Pp. viii, 263. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1914.

Through the election of countless officers and multiplicity of election districts, American legal government has been completely decentralized. In control of this decentralized government is a highly centralized, though extra-legal and invisible government, composed of a professional vote-directing partisan organization. The electorate by being required to vote too much has, in effect, been deprived of its right to vote at all. Nine-tenths of the voters must vote the way they are told for four-fifths of the officers on the average ballot. Since the ballot is too cumbersome to vote without direction, a complex vote-directing professional class has been evolved. This vote-directing organization is our invisible, though actual, government.

Rewards for service are apportioned out among local leaders as special privileges or immunities, but to the lord paramount and his tenants in chief are reserved the highest privilege, and reward—that of entering into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with special business and property interests which need the aid of the local or state governmental power to exploit to the best advantage of the many or the protection from governmental interference at the demand of the many who are being exploited. “Indeed, so close may the relations become between the great captains of such special business and property interests and the extra-legal government by politocrats, that the real power of government may to some extent actually reside in the former rather than the latter. It will indeed be difficult in many instances to tell which group commands and which obeys. Where the leaders of both are equally able there will be a complete partnership.” When the outlook is dark for this extra-legal government by and for the politocrats, they nominate a Hughes or a Wilson, and content themselves with the “spoils” of the smaller offices.

The king-pin of “unpopular government,” that is government “of the few by the few and for the few at the expense and against the wish of the many,” is that the electorate is voting for a dummy though legal government. The only avenue through which unpopular government may be converted to essentially popular government is through centralization of legislative, executive and judicial power, such as is typified in the commission plan of government and in the short ballot. Thus judges will always be nominated by somebody. They may as well be nominated by some responsible person in power.

So runs the argument in this tersely written and pertinent book by Prof. Kales, who is professor of law in Northwestern University.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

KEYNES, JOHN M. *Indian Currency and Finance*. Pp. viii, 263. Price, \$1.60. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The appointment to the Royal Commission (1913) on Indian Finance and Currency of a man with the keen insight and great ability of the author of this volume is reassuring. Rumor has it that Indian affairs have too often been treated superficially and without appreciation of the seriousness and